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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. M. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IS WAR IN SAMOA

American and British Officers
Killed

LIEUT. LANSDALE A VICTIM

Rebellious Natives Ambush the
Combine Forces—Official
Report Made.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—Dis-
patches received here from Apia, Sa-
moa, dated April 1, say that a party
of 105 American and British sailors
were forced to retreat to the beach
after having been caught in an am-
bush on a German plantation on that
date. The expedition was led by Lieut-
enant Freeman of the British third-
class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant
Freeman and Lieutenant P. L. Lans-
dale of the United States cruiser Phila-
delphia, with Ensign J. R. Monaghan,
also of the United States cruiser Phila-
delphia, were left dead on the field.
Ensign Monaghan remained to assist
Lieutenant Lansdale and was shot
while retreating.

Two British and two American sail-
ors were also killed.
The natives engaged were some of
Mataafa's warriors. They severed the
heads of the British and American
officers killed from the bodies. Priests
of the French mission afterwards
brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German plan-
tation has been arrested and detained
on board the Tauranga on affidavits
declaring that he was seen urging the
rebels to fight.

In a previous engagement twenty-
seven of Mataafa's warriors were killed
and there were no casualties among
the European forces.

It is estimated that about 800 war-
riors attacked the Anglo-American
party on April 1.

AUCKLAND, April 12.—Dispatches
from Samoa give further particulars
of the late tragic collision in Sa-
moa as follows:

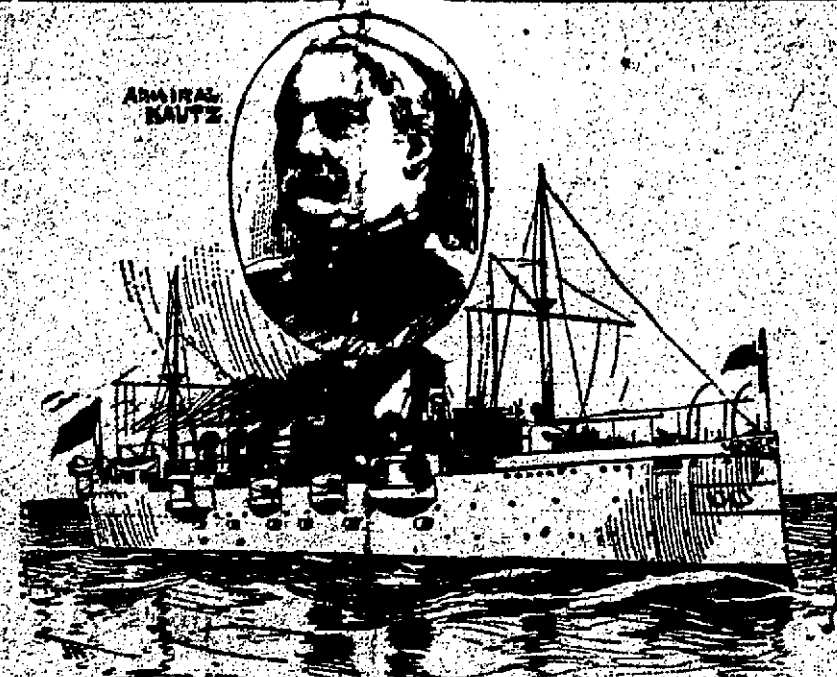
On April 1 a force of 214 British and
Americans and 150 friendly Samoan
warriors were surprised in ambush at the German plan-
tation of Vaaloa. The rebel force
opened fire on the rear, left flank and
front of the Anglo-American force.
The friendly Samoan, but the marines
and bluejackets stood their ground
splendidly, Americans and British
firing shoulder to shoulder. The Colt
automatic gun, with the landing party
became jammed and the Americans
and British were practically at the
mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was
sounded three times before the marines
and bluejackets retired.

Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, first
lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was
in command of the allied force, was
shot through the heart. Lieutenant
Philip Van Horn, U. S. N., had his leg
shattered while endeavoring to fix the
jammed gun. Seaman Hunt of the
British ship Porpoise remained with
Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over
the head and knocked senseless. The
bluejacket revived as the natives were
cutting off his right ear, and were
cunning him over in order to cut off
his left ear. At this juncture a shell
from the British cruiser Royalist burst
on the battlefield, scattering the rebels,
and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the
beach, although severely stabbed in
one foot. The same night the friends
found the bodies of all the officers,
headless. The bodies were buried with
all honors at Mullinru on Easter Sun-
day. Their heads were subsequently
brought in by some French priests and
the graves were reopened and the
heads buried with the bodies.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The fol-
lowing dispatch from Admiral Kautz
has been received:

"Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—Secre-
tary of War, Washington: On April
1, while the combined forces of the
United States and British, under Lieut-
enant Freeman of the British navy,
were entering Apia they were ambushed.
I deeply regret to announce the
death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale,
Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain
James Butler and Ordinary Seaman
Edmal, and also that five men were
wounded who belong to the Philadel-
phia. The British loss in killed was
two men and Lieutenant Freeman."

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12, 9 A. M.
—Further advice from Apia, Samoa,
says that on the arrival of the British
cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British
and American Commanders issued a pro-
clamation to the natives a few days ago,
and that the French priests also issued
their influence, but all efforts failed
and the rebels continued their trep-
idations. Property was destroyed and
bridges and roads were hampered. On
March 31 the command was relieved at
Manitai and a new force sent and a
new plan for the campaign was issued.
The friendly Samoan also attacked
the enemy during the latter's retreat
and several rebels were killed or
wounded. The "friendly" carried one
band through Apia, which made Cap-
tain Street so furious that he went to



THE PHILADELPHIA AND REAR ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

the king and threatened to shoot any
man found taking heads. The king
then issued a proclamation forbidding
the practice.

The German Consul wrote to Ad-
miral Kautz asking if two great Chris-
tian nations approved of this inhuman
and barbarous practice against the
laws of Christianity and the decree of
the Supreme Court.

The Admiral replied, agreeing with
the Consul as to the inhumanity of the
practice and pointed out that had the
German Consul upheld the decree of
the Supreme Court of January, there
would have been no bloodshed; that
the custom was an old Samoan one
but first made known to the world ten
years ago, when the heads of a great
German sailor were cut off by the
barbarous chief, Mataafa, whose
representative of the great Christian
nation, Germany, is now supporting
Expeditions in armed canoes against
the Tauranga and Porpoise are
doing considerable execution against
Mataafa's strongholds along the coast.
The British forces are being assisted
by 100 Samoans. About forty-six of
Mataafa's boats and several villages
have been destroyed. In the meantime
flying columns are being sent daily
along the roads and through the bush
near Apia.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The news
from Samoa was received here with a
feeling of surprise and dismay. There
was a rumor of the part of the
officials to discuss the sad event. The
Secretary of the German Embassy called
early in the day upon Secretary
Hay. Neither of the officials would
disclose anything as to the nature of
the exchange that took place. The
arrest and retention by the British na-
val officials of a German subject is
one of the most dangerous features of
the controversy. It is said that the
Consul of the three powers stationed
at Apia claim extra territorial jurisdic-
tion, involving the right to try the
subjects of their respective countries
for any offenses alleged to have been
committed. Under this practice Ger-
man Consul Rose may demand the sur-
render of the German. If the man is
guilty it is considered improbable that
the British will yield unless upon some
adequate guarantee that he is to be
sufficiently punished. It is not be-
lieved likely that Rose will make such
promises.

It is believed that Admiral Kautz
with the co-operation of the British,
will continue his efforts to bring the
rebellious natives to terms. This is
not likely to be an easy task, in view
of the somewhat small force at his
command, but it is said the British
Government may accept the propo-
sition of the authorities of New Zealand
to send a regiment of soldiers to Sa-
moa. No protest thus far has been
lodged at the State Department against
Admiral Kautz.

At the British and German embas-
sies the news of the bloody conflict
in Samoa was received with deep
concern. Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed
his profound regret at the collision at
an incident when he had hoped the trou-
ble was in a fair way to adjustment.
Mr. Elliot, the British High Commis-
sioner to Samoa, also deplored the
event. The British officials were quite
confident, however, that the chances of
a settlement would not be destroyed
by this affair, although they might be
somewhat embarrassed.

At neither of the embassies had a
word of official information been re-
ceived, and the Associated Press ac-
counts were, therefore, scanned with
great interest. The German Ambas-
sador, Dr. Von Holleben, stated that
while he was wholly without official
advice, he deeply regretted to hear
that there had been further loss of
life. In all diplomatic quarters there
was a disposition to treat the news
as grave, but not as disrupting the
plans for a settlement.

JUSTICE FIELD DEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Justice
Stephen J. Field of the United States
Supreme Court, retired, died at his
home on Capitol Hill in this city at
6:30 o'clock this evening of kidney
complication. He had been uncon-
scious since Saturday morning, and
death came painlessly.

SENATOR TABOR DIES.

DENVER, April 10.—Hon. A. C.
Tabor, the member of the United States
Senate from Colorado, died at 9
o'clock today of appendicitis after a
long illness. He leaves a widow
and two sons and two daughters.

NEW SOLDIER MEN

Four Batteries of Sixth
Artillery.

Will Relieve the Volunteer Engi-
neers—Col. Mills in Command.
At McKinley.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Nippon Maru arrived in port
yesterday morning, having on board
the Sixth Artillery, which is to relieve
the Engineer Corps. The steamer was
gaily decorated with flags and bunt-
ing in honor of the soldier passengers.

When the steamer docked the work
of forming the batteries for the march
out to barracks was immediately com-
menced. The equipment was loaded
into wagons and the men formed in
marching order. Inside of an hour the
march to the camp was begun. Upon
arriving at the barracks the men
were assigned quarters in the barracks,
while two of the batteries pitched their
tents in an adjacent spot.

Four batteries arrived instead of
three as had been expected. Col. Mills
is in command of the battalion. Among
the other officers are Capt. Shaker, the
senior line officer; Capt. Satterley,
Capt. Marsh, Capt. Hancock, Lieut.
Ketchum, Lieut. Cree. Col. Mills and
a number of the other officers are ac-
companied by their wives.

The batteries of artillery are com-
posed of a fine looking body of sol-
diers. The men are all of about the
same height and are thoroughly
trained and disciplined. The officers
are able and are men of experience.
The commander graduated from West
Point in 1866 and has been with the
artillery ever since. They are all popu-
lar with the men.

These soldiers now here will prob-
ably form Honolulu's permanent gar-
rison. They will occupy the temporary
quarters at Camp McKinley until the
regular barracks are built. The site
for the latter is to be selected by Gen.
Compton, who is in the city at present.

Punahou Changes.

W. H. Babbitt, who for three years
past has most satisfactorily filled the
position of a member of the Oahu col-
lege faculty, leaves the institution at
the end of this term. Mr. Babbitt will
enter the service of one of the busi-
ness houses of the city. He is well
known in town and deservedly popular.

Miss Hyde, the instructor in music
at Punahou, leaves the college with the
99 class. Miss Hyde retires on account
of ill-health. During her incumbency
at the college she has maintained a
high standard in her department and
her resignation is regretted. After a
visit to the States Miss Hyde will re-
turn to Honolulu to reside with her
uncle and aunt, Rev. O. M. Hyde and
Mrs. Hyde.

Five Committed.

Five of the Kaku Japanese have
been committed for the murder of Ocho
Fung Wing. They are Ihara, Yamane,
Mankichi, Danjro and Fujimoto. They,
together with Mansabaro, will also be
tried for the murder of Yee Ling
Ching. It is not expected that all the
cases of the Kaku riot will be fin-
ished before next week.

A Labor Conference.

There was a meeting again yesterday
on immigration topics between the
head of the Government and prominent
representatives of the planting inter-
est. No final conclusions were reached,
but progress in the direction of pre-
paring the way to insure a plentiful
supply of labor was made.

A HEARTY SECOND

Chief Engineer Hunt Supports
Mr. Landers.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

People Lulled to Sleep in Fancied
Security—Equipment Needed—
Would be Cheap in the End.

"Every statement that Mr. Landers
makes in his article in the Advertiser
regarding necessary innovations in the
fire department is correct," said Chief
Engineer Hunt yesterday afternoon.

"This is a most vital question, and
should receive immediate attention.
Owing to the fact that there have not
been any large fires in Honolulu for
years people have allowed themselves
to think that this freedom from a con-
flagration will be perpetual. But unless
more protection is obtained, the time
will undoubtedly come when they will
be rudely awakened from this idea. It
is the history of every city that some-
day there comes a conflagration which
involves the loss of a vast amount of
property and generally of human life.
To be ready when it comes is a city's



J. H. HUNT
(Photo by Williams.)

duty. In time of peace prepare for
war applies to the fire department.

"One of the main things that is need-
ed is the hook and ladder. At present
we have no ladders at all except the
small ones we carry with the engine
outfit. If a fire would break out at the
top of our highest buildings we would
be comparatively at a standstill. Of
course we could play water on it from
the outside. But we don't want to fight
fires as they did forty years ago. A hook
and ladder outfit is a necessary ad-
just to a fire department equipment."

"A fire alarm system is another
pressing need. There is not a siren in
the States of Honolulu's size that does
not have them. When an alarm is given
by means of the regular system the
department is at once notified. There
is no delay. As it is now the alarm is
at first turned in at central, and from
there to us, causing more or less de-
lay. Then there is the possibility of
getting it wrong. When that little
blaze occurred the other day we were
notified that it was at Kaimuki Road.
When we arrived there it was found
that the blaze was at the corner of
Kaimuki and Liliha streets. All this
caused delay, which would be obviated
by using the proper alarm system. If
there were a fire then it would natu-
rally occur to one seeing it to turn in
the alarm from the nearest box. If
there were a fire at Hotel and Fort a
person would not run to Beretania to
turn in the alarm when there would
be a box at the corner where the fire
was.

"More men and horses are needed.
We have apparatus here that is not
available for the reason that there are
not men nor horses to equip it. If a
fire occurred which would necessitate
its use we should have to unhitch the
horses and bring them to the station
so as to haul the other engine. It
seems ridiculous, but it is true.

"The matter of gratings needs at-
tention. The iron bar grating has been
relegated to the past in most cities and
should be so dealt with here. Only
yesterday I was passing along the side-
walk and happened to glance through
one of these gratings. Below it was
filled up almost to the top with wood-
en and pasteboard boxes and inflam-
mable rubbish of all descriptions. The
thing in order would be a lighted clear
dropped carelessly through.

"Another matter, so that the boiler
may always be kept with twenty
mounds of steam up, are necessary im-
provements. People wonder when the
engine arrives at a fire, why she does
not commence to work immediately.
The reason is that there's no steam up
and it takes time to get it started.
More valuable time lost.
The station out at the Plains is get-
ting into shape and will be ready for

operation in about a month. There
will be an engine and hose wagon
out there.

"The quicker the people awake to the
fact that a more thorough equipment
is necessary the better it will be. The
expense of putting in the improvements
mentioned would be a small matter
compared to the loss which would re-
sult from a large fire. The whole sub-
ject deserves immediate attention."

Sewerage Material Bids.

Bids were opened yesterday after-
noon for the material to be used in the
sewerage construction. The number of
bids was very large, about two hours
being consumed in going through them
all. They came from New York, Bos-
ton, Chicago, London, San Francisco
and other cities. Honolulu was well
represented. They have been placed
in the hands of Superintendent Row-
ell and Rudolph Herbig, the engineer,
and it will be a few days before it will
be decided where the contract goes.

LABOR QUESTION.

Important Washington Advice on
the Subject.

From advices received in this city
by the last steamer it is learned that
the old statutes in regard to the la-
bor permits is to be continued. The
Hawaiian Government is given full
authority to continue and to assist in
the importation of Japanese for labor
purposes.

In this way the labor question which
has received considerable agitation
during the past month is put to a new
light. The old system is no continued
and the question that was under dis-
cussion is dismissed.

The Executive will meet with the
planters in a few days to inform them
of this latest development. Although
some restrictions may be proposed,
the applications for permits for labor-
ers on the new plantations will doubt-
less be approved. Plans will be pro-
mulgated with a view of gradually
shaping the conditions on the islands
to the American labor restrictions
which will come in the future.

The Resident Claimants.

James Cayless, the Seattle attor-
ney who settled here on the first visit
of the S. S. City of Columbia, has been
renewed to look after the claims of
Mrs. R. W. Wilcox and Mrs. F. S.
Prest to crown lands. Mr. Cayless
has been working six months on the
case already and it is reported that
he and Robert Wilcox will go to Wash-
ington on the business, though the at-
torney will say nothing about the
trip. Mr. Cayless says he is con-
vinced that his clients are heirs in the
matter.

Getting Under Way.

The Australians carried orders for
two large engines and fifteen miles
of rail to be used by the Hilo railroad.
The promoters wisely decided that the
track should be broad gauge. The
engines are to be larger than those
which were recently received by the
O. R. & L. Co. It is probable that the
cars will be made here, as the excel-
lent work lately turned out by the O.
R. & L. Co. has proved what can be
done. The iron work of the cars will
be shipped from the States.

"The Man With the Hoe."

In a note to an attaché of the paper
Edwin Markham, the California poet
whose "Man With the Hoe" startled
the world, says:

"I am gratified to learn that there is
in this world a large body of earnest
men, who are quick to respond to all
questions of justice and humanity.
These men are the hope of social pro-
gress. They are the sea-wall against
the tides of anarchy and disorder. I
wish you all prosperity in all your
ways."

To be Tried for Murder.

The six Kaku Japanese charged
with the murder of Yee Ling were
committed yesterday morning. This
ended the murder proceedings. The
Japs having been committed on three
distinct charges. The case of the riot-
ers will come up next Monday and will
probably be finished in a couple of
days.

Another Business Block.

This is a mention of a 1900 enter-
prise. The site is the McIntyre prop-
erty, corner, Fort and King
streets. The location is a most elegant
one for a new modern building and the
ground is to be so occupied. There is
contemplated a three-story building.
It will be of artistic architecture and
good material. Mr. McIntyre says that
building will be done this next year.

WANT MORE MEN

An Army of 50,000 Required for the Philippines.

NATIVES ARE DETERMINED

Harass the American Forces Greatly—Minnesota—Oregon—The Fighting.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the World from Manila says: "General Lawton has taken the towns of Lumban and Pagsanjan. The rebels made a stand at Lumban, but were dislodged with heavy loss. They had blocked the river and the gunboat Laguna de Bay had to fire at long range. Fifty rebels were taken prisoners. The Americans lost 20 men in taking Lumban. They captured six small steamers and several cascos. While it is probable that there is an end to big engagements in the Philippines between the Americans and the Filipinos, the war is not at an end by any means. It is the universal opinion among Army men here that it will require the presence of 50,000 American troops to occupy the territory that has been taken and to keep open communication among the islands. General Lawton's advance promises to meet the harassing resistance. Trenches are built by the enemy from town to town. On all sides the rebels are in nightly communication by means of signal fires. They avoid being caught in a trap and are quick to harass the flank. Since the 25th the enemy's losses have not been more than double ours. Our kindness to the rebel wounded and prisoners does not allow their dogged enmity. Only a small portion of the population of the north have returned to their homes. Only the diseased and aged remained in Santa Cruz. Aguirre is reported to be in San Fernando and is still in absolute charge of the defenses of the new capital and of Calumpit. NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the Sun from Manila, dated April 11, 5:25 P. M., says: A large force of insurgents from the eastern foothills made an attack early this morning upon the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, which was guarding the railroad in the vicinity of Bocaue, and the fighting soon became general between Marilao and Guiguinto. General Wheaton came down from Malolos with re-enforcements as soon as possible and an armed railway train was also brought in to regulation, with the result that the rebels were routed and put to flight. The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded are estimated at over fifty. The losses of the Americans were three killed and fifteen wounded. Previous to the insurgent attack the telegraph wires had been cut by non-combatants, Filipinos pretending to be friendly, and this considerably hampered the Americans in communicating with Malolos for re-enforcements. Last night five men of the Second Oregon Infantry, who were patrolling the railroad near Malinta, were ambushed by insurgents and two of them were killed and the other three wounded. MANILA, April 11, 5:50 P. M.—It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General MacArthur's line of communication and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton were natives who entered the region in the guise of friendliness. They had seemingly secreted arms in several places and fired on the Americans from the bushes at so close a range that they could be heard talking. One of the Filipinos yelled in English: "We will give you — Americans enough of this before we are through!" The rebels undermined the railroad at Marilao and unspiked the rails in an effort to wreck the train, while the railroad gang participated in the fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repulsed before a train arrived. General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos. The military gunboat Oeete has brought thirty-two rebel wounded, one Filipino and six wounded Americans to the hospital. It is now known that ninety-three insurgents were killed during the capture of Santa Cruz.

IS WELL PLEASED.

Edward Pollitz Speaks of Plantations Here.

The following interview with Edward Pollitz shortly after his return from his recent trip to this city is taken from the Chronicle of the 8th:

Edward Pollitz, the stockbroker, returned yesterday from Honolulu on the Mariposa. This is his third trip to the islands within a year, during which he obtained a thorough knowledge of the island industries and more particularly as to the sugar plantations, in which he is very extensively interested. He left San Francisco on March 4th, making this third journey mainly in the interest of Eastern and European capitalists, who desired full information about the sugar industry, with a view of investing in plantations. Mr. Pollitz said when seen at his home, that the improvements on the islands since his last visit, three months ago, surpassed his most sanguine expectation and he ascribes much of these improvements to the introduction of scientific methods in testing the soil by experienced chemists, the proper application of fertilizers and timely and proper irrigation, which had been rather crude for-

merly. "The sugar yield," he said, "will be from 20 to 30 per cent. greater than was estimated. The Ewa plantation expected to harvest 19,000 tons, but will have 22,000, and is crushing now 800 tons of cane a day, yielding 140 tons of sugar. The same conditions prevail on all other plantations. The copious rains of the season have made the producing capacity of the soil greater than was ever known and have insured abundant crops for the coming season."

Sugar Letter.

April 12, 1899.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Honolulu, H. I.
Dear Sirs:—Our last advice were by the Australia. Since then centrifugals have taken a further advance, as you will note by the following sales:
April 5th, 2100 tons, C & F 4.51
April 6th, 1100 tons, to arrive 4.50
April 6th, 250 tons, C & F 4.51
April 7th and 8th, no sales.
April 10th, 1500 tons, to arrive 4.9-16
April 11th, no sales.

Granulated in N. Y. has been advanced to 5.06 cents.

Beets are firm at 10-7 1-2, the quotation of 10th inst. Since then there has been no change.

A. S. R. Co's stock—Following are closing quotations on dates given:

Common.	Preferred.
April 5th 186 1/2	116 1/2
April 6th 182 1/2	116
April 7th 159 1/2	116
April 8th 158 1/2	116 1/2
April 10th 156 1/2	116
April 11th 163	116 1/2

GOMEZ CHARGED

Cuban General Was Accused of Many Offenses.

Say That He Did Not Fight and Was Constantly Running Away.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the Sun from Havana says: The newspaper 'El Reconcentrado,' which has made a number of violent attacks on Gen. Gomez, today prints a letter dated March 17, 1898, and signed by Jose Aleman, ex-Secretary of War of the Cuban Republic. The letter is addressed to Gen. Calixto Garcia and is full of charges against Gen. Gomez, who is accused by the writer of murder, robbery and treachery. Aleman said that Gen. Gomez did not fight, but was constantly running away before the Spaniards; that the army was demoralized, and that many of the Cuban troops had surrendered. He added that the attitude of the Commander-in-Chief was despicable and ridiculous, and he asked Gen. Garcia to support him against Gen. Gomez because Gen. Garcia was fighting and had the moral authority to compel Gen. Gomez to do his duty.

The publication of the letter has caused a great sensation. Senor Aleman, who is at Santa Clara, was asked if he had written the letter and he replied that he had.

S. S. Starbuck.

Captain Friele of the Peru from Panama in San Francisco April 5th reports the steamer Starbuck in a good position on the beach when he last saw her. She had a big hole in her bottom, caused by striking an uncharted rock some four miles out from the shore. Nothing but Captain Brugiere's promptness in beaching her saved her from foundering. She is expected to reach Panama any day.

Makaweli Deal.

The Makaweli deal has at last been completed. A controlling interest in the stock has passed into the hands of people abroad. The price paid was \$225 a share.

Makaweli is capitalized at \$2,000,000 of which \$1,400,000 is paid up, being \$70 on the shares of \$100 each. It is said that one result of the deal will be that the stock will be declared paid up and divided into \$20 shares.

BRUTUS FOR SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Government is determined to maintain a strong force at Samoa. The collier Brutus will go to Apia and remain until the collier Scindia arrives, and the collier Abarenda will soon leave for Pago Pago, where she will act as guardship. The colliers will be armed and carry good forces of men.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY COMING.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 8.—The Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, 1400 strong, stationed here, will leave Monday, April 10th, on a special train for San Francisco, whence they will proceed to Manila.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and also household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.
Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this place and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, Editor Red Oak Herald. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

MASONS TO MASS

The Mystic Brethren to Gather in Colorado.

TO MEET ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Rare Spots for Special Work—Garden of the Gods—Pilgrimage to Pike's Peak.

DENVER, (Col.), April 8.—Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry above the clouds. This is the shibboleth of every masonic chapter in the West. Seven hundred and fifty candidates for degrees in Cryptic Rite Masonry are to be obligated on the top of Pike's Peak in August, and the Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Colorado proposed to participate in the unique proceedings. In short, Colorado is to be besieged by Masons this summer. The mystic followers of King Solomon propose to swoop down upon the Centennial State in August and hold high carnival for ten days in Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Cripple Creek and Victor. With the visitors will come more than 500 candidates for degrees in Cryptic Masonry. These will be joined by perhaps 250 Colorado candidates for the same degree, and all are to be obligated in the beautiful council degrees on the top of Pike's Peak, or in Cheyenne canyon, or in the Cave of the Winds, or in the Garden of the Gods, as the candidates themselves may prefer, or their health permit.

The first special trains equipped with commissary cars and musicians, and carrying hundreds of Royal Arch Masons from the different states named, together with the grand officers of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas and the general grand officers for the United States, all with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, will leave Kansas City on August 7th. The pilgrims will be met at Colorado Springs by the grand Masonic officers of Colorado, together with members of the Council of Royal and Select Masters holding their membership in the grand jurisdiction of Colorado. From Colorado Springs several side trips will be made. Cripple Creek and Victor will be visited and the pilgrims there met with trumpet and band by the Masons of Colorado's "twin golden wonders." From Cripple Creek to Denver is next on the schedule, and from this city on to Georgetown and around the world-famed loop on the Colorado and Southern Railroad. Then back again to Denver, where the Masons of Colorado's capital city will meet the believers at the Union Depot and there bind them to Denver by the silken girdle of fraternal bonds. At the Union Depot the Masons, in full regalia, will be formed in marching columns and triumphantly escorted through the principal streets of the city.

Promotion Abandoned.

Owing to various complications Henry Waterhouse & Co., the brokers, have abandoned their project for a Niutli incorporation. The persons who had deposited money for stock in the proposed organization are receiving the same back. More than \$200,000 in cash was distributed in this manner yesterday. A good deal of this money is more than likely to go into other stocks, and trading should be quite lively for the remainder of the week.

PLACE FOR ALGER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The latest speculation regarding the retirement of Secretary Alger from the Cabinet is that he may be made Ambassador to France and be succeeded in the Cabinet by Horace Porter, the present Ambassador at Paris. The intimation that Gen. Porter was to be made Secretary of War is not new, although the fact that he is now on the way to this country has not been generally published.

CLIPPER PASSAGE.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Henkee clipper Benice, which has just arrived here from Hongkong, made the voyage of more than 16,000 miles in ninety-six days, an average of over 163 miles a day. She left Hongkong January 4 and was loaded with 7000 cases of firecrackers for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

DEWEY MUST REMAIN AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Long announces that the delicate and important duties devolving upon Admiral Geo. Dewey, in connection with the restoration of peace and the reorganization of the government in the Philippines, precludes compliance with the request of the Business Men's Association of Washington looking to his participation in the proposed jubilee in this city next month.

Just Received, By Brig. W. G. Irwin A LARGE LOT OF Sound, Draught Horses, SUITABLE FOR DRAYING OR HEAVY WORK.

Also a small shipment of

Young, Strong Mules, Suitable For Plantation Work. Have a Few Choice Bred Cows AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GUS. SCHUMAN, FORT STREET.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be.

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolah; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HAEKFIELD, Vice President. E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT

JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MENIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll; and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

1 size, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

1 size, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED "BLOOD PURIFIER" AND "RE-NEWER."

IS WARRANTED TO CURE IN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurvy, Eczema, Scalds and Bores, Dropsy, Blackheads, Eruptions, and all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Bone Lags, Cures Baked or Pimpled on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Rheumatic Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is granted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, 100, and 150 doses containing six times the quantity of the original preparation. It is a permanent cure in the great majority of cases. BY ALL C. SMITH AND PA. ENT MEDICINE VENDOR. Solely of the world. Proprietors, THE LINCINN AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Workmen, laborers and others who are exposed to the elements should be careful to get the genuine article. The words "Lincinn and Midland Counties Drug Company, London, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiwaka Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kona Sugar Co., The Waiwaka Sugar Mill Co., The Kona Agricultural Co., The Oahu Sugar Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump Works, Canton, Mass., The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

WATER AND FIRE

Veteran Insurance Man on the Local Equipment.

MAIN SYSTEM ALL RIGHT

Town Standard in One Respect—Necessity for Improving Fire Department—The Rates.

The presence in Honolulu of Mr. Wm. J. Landers, of San Francisco, who has for many years been a recognized authority on the question of large city fire protection and who is the resident manager on the coast of the Imperial Insurance Co. and of the Lion Fire Insurance Co., enables the advertiser to present his readers with the following expression of his views in the very important question of the safety of Honolulu as regards fire department, water supply, construction of buildings and defects in the same. The companies managed by Mr. Landers have been represented in Honolulu for many years by Mr. Bruce Cartwright, and before him by his father, the late A. J. Cartwright, and by Mr. William R. Castle.

The protection of Honolulu from a sweeping fire is of the highest importance alike to property owners and fire underwriters.

A full investigation of the main features essential to the safety of any city develops the presence in Honolulu of an ample water supply and distributing system of water mains, sufficient for the present size of the city and its prospective growth, for some years at least. The 12-inch main now being laid and the changes taking place in the displacement of small mains by larger ones up to 8 inches, make Honolulu in the front rank as to water supply and size of mains, also the changes going on as to the hydrants challenge full approval. Indeed it was a pleasure to examine the routes and distribution of mains and hydrants in the company of Mr. Andrew Brown, superintendent of water works, and to recognize that in his work the city is building better than the great bulk of the people have any idea of. The value of the services now being rendered cannot be overestimated. Honolulu, so far as the question of water supply and the distribution thereof for fire protection purposes, comes under the name of what is known as a "fully protected" or "standard city."

When it comes to the question of fire department or means of utilizing the water supply and hydrants to cope with fire, Honolulu falls abruptly into the position of a "Third Class" town. It has the skeleton or nucleus of a fully paid department, and saves, but here the comparison ends. The principal defects and urgent needs are as follows:

- First, an extension hook and ladder truck, with crew.
- Second, Auxiliary heaters on the engines in use.
- Third, A fire alarm telegraph system.
- Fourth, Extra or service men to man the steamers in use.
- Fifth, An extra pair of horses.
- Sixth, A light steamer for the hill or dwelling section.
- Seventh, A separation of the department service, so that the city is not left at the mercy of the possible second fire.

These changes and additions will not make an ideal department, but simply bring Honolulu into line with most cities of its importance in America.

It is said that the money to purchase a truck has been appropriated and is available at the present time. Surely the property owners ought to know where the fault lies before a fire comes along and raises the question. Auxiliary heaters are said to have been in use several years ago, under the volunteer department system, but as the heating was poorly attended to they fell into disuse. When a fire comes on in Chinatown or in any one of the stores where values are concentrated, the spectacle of an engine or two doing nothing while steam is being raised will excite condemnation in short order. A fire alarm telegraph system is invaluable in any city and will save its probable cost in a year or two. The other features to which attention is drawn in order as to numbers are very necessary and do not need more than this mere mention to draw the support of any well thinking man.

The construction of buildings in this city and the widening of the more important streets needs aggressive attention. In the first place it is to be observed that when grades are common in sidewalks and without a duly enforced regulation as to the care of the premises beneath. These grades receive all sorts of light and rubbish, and it is only by the constant removal of all back yard rubbish, including packing boxes, straw, etc. Honolulu is at the turn of the road as it were and in authorizing the construction of buildings, as far as possible, buildings exceeding in height the width of the street and sidewalks should be discouraged and prevented. High buildings in cities where the frontage has an enormous value can only be defended in part and already signs are not lacking in the direction of putting a stop to the practice. This class of construction is unfair to the adjoining property—spoils the appearance of the street, shuts out air, except in wind cycles, and light in some extent and when on fire the best departments have a hard task and in cities as large as New York and Chicago fires generally have had to burn down unchecked, to where the department could cope with them.

In Honolulu the Chief Engineer, Mr. Hunt, is clearly competent and alert and can be depended upon to make the very best use of the apparatus at his disposal, but unless the deficiencies noted in respect to the department are supplied, the city, with its increasing values and population, will have to become accustomed to more frequent and heavier fires than have occurred of late years.

Finally, the correction of the bad features which have now been fairly well pointed out, will, beyond doubt, result in lower rates of insurance—in point of fact the Board of Fire Underwriters cannot avoid this, nor are assurances at all lacking that a reduction equal in the aggregate to at least the cost of the necessary improvements in the fire department service can be counted on. This feature alone should be regarded as a sufficient reason for appropriating and using the necessary money. Rates are higher in Honolulu than the situation would then call for and property owners who do not now insure would again protect their property with policies.

A NEW TELEPHONE

A Portable Instrument Adopted by Railway.

An Outfit on Each Train—Mishap Can be Reported at Once—Up to Date.

One of the new improvements introduced by the O. R. & L. Co. is the portable telephone. This is an arrangement which may be carried on every train. By throwing a wire over the telephone line and connecting it with the machine and another with the ground, communication is at once established. One of these will be carried on every train that goes out. The conductors will be required to test them every day to ascertain whether they are in good working order. These instruments are carried by few of the roads in the States. The reason for this is that nearly all the lines of communication paralleling the roads are telegraph. Consequently as there are few of the regular attaches of a train who are telegraphers such a machine would be useless. They are especially valuable in the case of accident. By this means the office is at once informed as to the nature of the disaster and where it occurred. This is another incident which shows that the O. R. & L. Co. is keeping abreast of the times.

MRS. PARKER

Death of a Prominent Woman Known Here.

Mrs. Frances Stuart Parker, the wife of Col. F. W. Parker, of the Cooke County Normal School, died at Chicago on the 1st of April.

Mrs. Parker will be remembered here as having given a course of lectures at Progress Hall last summer. She made many friends while here who were shocked to hear the sad news. She was born in Boston, where she became well known through her connection with educational work. She was one of the leading exponents of Delsarte of the country. During recent years she advocated dress reform, being a coworker with Jennie Miller. She possessed a trained and pleasing voice and was an able lecturer. At the time of her death she was a prominent member of Educational Societies and Women's Leagues.

Trip Delayed.

The Board of Health will not go to Molokai this week on account of being unable to get a steamer. All the vessels of every description are being used every day in carrying sugar. It is hardly probable that they will be able to leave next week either, although they might succeed in obtaining one of the steamers.

Cards Received.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mrs. Mary Carter to Dr. C. K. Davis on April 5th at the church of Zion and Saint Timothy, New York city. The wedding breakfast was served at the Buckingham hotel. The honeymoon will be spent in the Southern States and Europe.

HONEYMOON INTERRUPTED.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Hon. Charles F. Smith, of New York, who was married to Miss William K. Van der Bilt on April 10th, was delayed in his early trip to Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Van der Bilt, Jr. who were spending their honeymoon there, narrowly escaped with their lives.

THAT NEW BANK

Col. Macfarlane Returns with Full Authority.

"First American" to Be Launched Without Delay—Savings Loan and Trust.

The new bank for Honolulu is assured. Col. Macfarlane returned yesterday by the Nippon Maru with all the necessary authority for immediate organization. A charter from the Hawaiian Government will be applied for at once.

The new institution will be called the First American Bank of Hawaii. The authority which Col. Macfarlane brings comes from the Senators of New York and Perry S. Heath, first assistant Postmaster-General, and the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco.

The bank will be capitalized at \$1,000,000 with the privilege of increasing to \$5,000,000. Of the original capitalization \$500,000 will be called in at once. One-half of this has been allotted to Honolulu. The remainder has been over-subscribed abroad.

The Savings and Trust Company is to form an adjunct to the bank proper. This is to be organized separately and capitalized at \$500,000. It will be carried on in a similar manner to like organizations in the East, doing a regular savings bank and trust company business, and loaning money.

Later the bank will be merged into the First National of the Hawaiian Islands. It will then be equivalent to a sub-treasury of the United States, acting as government agent and depository for the revenues of the Islands. It is intended to run the institution on strictly American lines.

It may be wondered why the promoters selected the name they did, as it was understood that it would be The First National from the beginning. The following extracts from a letter written by Perry S. Heath to P. N. Lillenthal explain the matter:

"It was thought best by Secretary Gage that the bank organize for the present or until Congress convenes as the First American Bank of Hawaii, under Hawaiian laws and the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint the bank the fiscal agent of the United States Government."

AN ALOHA.

Letter of Warm Appreciation from an Engineer.

Honolulu, H. I., April 18, 1899. It gives me great pleasure to announce on behalf of the Battalion of Engineers, lately stationed at Waikiki, our thanks and appreciation for the kind treatment and hospitality shown our members during our stay while in the service of the U. S. Government.

Ever since the day we landed, the 17th day of August, 1898, the most friendly feelings have been shown towards us, invitations have been quite numerous during our sojourn to attend dinners, social gatherings, etc.

And in general, we have never before witnessed such interest as the people of these Islands have taken towards us. It has not only been with us, but other troops passing through here have received due consideration.

Subsequent to our arrival some of the boys contracted diphtheria. Here is where the ladies worked heroically to supply the sick with delicacies, comfort and good advice. Continued thanks is extended for our repast, on Thanksgiving Day; all due to the thoughtful ladies. We do not know how to return the favors only in this simple acknowledgment of our appreciation. Many of us expect to return shortly however, and make our future home amongst you, while those who drift to other places will always remember the Hawaiian Islands, with a great Metropolis, as a country containing the wealth, the resources, the brave men, the fair ladies, the patriotism and the energy, to surprise the civilized world.

Once more we thank you all for your kindness and though we might feel happy that a change is taking place, we feel equally as sorry. Maybe we might not meet again, but we will always remember that land so distant and secluded from the mainland.

SERGEANT J. E. BILSWORTH.

Co. L U. S. V. Engineers.

A Nephew Here.

Lieutenant Landow of the Philadelphia, who recently lost his life in an ambulance in Samoa, had many friends in Honolulu. Probably none will mourn his untimely death more sincerely than a former neighbor, Philip Landow, who arrived from Boston two weeks ago and is now residing in the city in the employ of Castle & Cooke. He was looking forward with pleasure to meeting his uncle at an early day, when the ship comes north again.



METHODS OF MILITARY SIGNALING.
Continental Europe is constantly experimenting in methods of military signaling. Improvements on old systems of entirely new ideas are mapped up on first sight. The illustration shows the wigwagging system, used by France, by which letters are made in accordance with the Morse alphabet. Two flags represent a dash, one flag a dot. Antennae are used instead of flags at night. Wigwagging is also employed as a method of signaling by the military authorities of the United States.

their lives. They were aroused from sleep just as the flames reached the west wing of the building and fled in their night robes. Later Mr. Vanderbilt and the servants managed to secure part of their clothing. Both lost all of the wardrobe they took with them on their trip, but none of their presents or valuable jewelry.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.
NEW YORK, April 8.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee last night resolutions were adopted putting the organization on record as favoring the municipal ownership of gas plants for all lighting purposes.

A BOY'S SACRIFICE.

Touching Story By Thos. Lafon Gulick.

Devon, Pa., March 9, 1899. There was a crowd in the railroad station in Boston. Among the rest was a bright-eyed, bare foot, smiling newsboy, who had sold all his remaining papers but one. He had given half his supply to another boy who had failed to get any that morning.

Just then a procession began to pass with a band of music. The crowd pressed to the iron railing to see and hear. Among others was a little negro boy, who quipped his head through between the strong bars and was delighted with the good view.

A short distance above this company, just at the top of the incline on which they were all standing, was a large truck piled high with heavy trunks, no one attending it.

By some means this truck was started down the incline. Unguided, and with rapidly increasing momentum, it ran straight for the preoccupied company at the railing.

A loud cry of warning rang through the station. Every one ran from the impending death. The negro boy alone remained struggling wildly, but in vain, to draw his head from between the bars. Instantly the quick eye of the newsboy, who had jumped to one side, took in the situation—certain death to the pined boy if the truck were not immediately turned from its course. Without a moment's hesitation he sprang forward and firmly planted his small bare foot in the path of the front wheel. The axle turned, the life was saved, but there was a mashing of bones, the blood spouted, the foot was flattened. The boy grasped his paper convulsively, staggered and fell—white and unconscious.

Loving hands bore him to the nearest hospital. Weeping but proud for humanity's sake, others went to tell the widowed mother of the deed of her only son.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these."

THOS. LAFON GULICK.

Devon, Pa.

BIG ACREAGE.

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—An opinion favoring the plaintiff in the case of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was handed down by Judge Ross of the United States District Court today. The net result of the decision is to give to the Government nearly 610,000 acres of land, which has heretofore been held and claimed by the railroad company.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.
Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, starting service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

AWNINGS.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPE.

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all gives the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home. We refer to our

Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upholstered, making a HANDSOME SETTEE. Call and see them.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware. For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

- Majolica.
- Carlsbad.
- Bohemian.
- Daulton Fancy.
- Wedgewood.
- (In white and blue, white and green.)
- Queen's Jubilee Jugs.
- B & H Art Lamps.
- American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established 1851. LUMBER & CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 21, 1899.

NO CANDIDATES.

The San Francisco Call recently published an interview between one of its reporters and Mr. Sewall. He was asked about his own and Mr. Dole's position as candidates for the office of Governor, whenever it should be created. Mr. Sewall said, if the report is correct: "I really did not know that either of us were after it."

If Mr. Sewall did not know that he was after the Governorship of this Territory, his conduct presents a strange case of somnambulism. He certainly obtained a political machine, with all the latest improvements on it, and it was operated. And he certainly chose an organ, although it was a "Hobson's choice." It was the best he could do, as the goat said when he chewed up tin cans for his supper. He created the order of Coo-Cats, and denounced Dole as a coward after President McKinley had thanked him for the offer of Hawaii in the neutrality affair.

If this report in the Call is correct he did all this unconsciously, and a condition of somnambulism alone will account for his ignorance of his own conduct.

When those who support him as a candidate understand, from this report, that they have been the victims of the innocent acts of one who walked in his sleep, and upon awakening did not know that he had been a candidate, they surely must feel that they have been imposed upon, or "played for fools," by a ghost. They have expended much time and energy, however valueless, and some cheap partisan literature in pushing the fortunes of a somnambulist. And now they are told that the one for whom they had lavishly expended their mites knew nothing of the sacrifice.

Mr. Sewall's statement must be rather depressing to his organ as it has taken much pride in the fact that Mr. Sewall has declared himself to be a candidate in a "manly fashion," while Mr. Dole is mean enough to keep disgracefully silent.

Perhaps Mr. Sewall's remark indicates a rupture in the relations of the Coo-Cats. The failure of the organ to organize the Republican party in these islands may have convinced him that his contract for its support is not a profitable venture.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN DOUBT.

The admirable and great qualities of President McKinley are shown in his reply to one of the commissioners appointed by him to examine the condition of the Philippine Islands. This commissioner addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President, it is only right that we should understand each other frankly. If you have offered this appointment to me under the impression that I look with favor upon our acquisition of the Philippines, you have made a mistake. I am absolutely opposed to expansion."

"That makes no difference," answered the President. "I chose you because I have great confidence in your practical judgment. If, when you have looked the ground all over, you still feel of the same mind, I want you to say so."

"Then you want our advice even on the fundamental question of the retention of the Philippines?"

"Yes. It is a question on which my own opinion is still unsettled."

It is the irreconcilable expansionists that worry the President. They know little of the burden of responsibility, because they have never been trusted to bear it. In one breath they demand that the President obey the will of the people. In the next breath, they ask why don't the President have a policy? When the President searches for light, they shout: "He has light enough."

Every wild expansionist thinks that every other man in the land ought to think as he himself thinks. These impossible charges the President with drifting about in search of a policy. On the other hand, the President sees that the people are drifting about because 15,000,000 of voters cannot make up their minds in a day, nor with any more unanimity than they can agree upon the prominent political issues on which they are divided. There is not a corner grocery store in the land in which men do not sit, of an evening, and dictate policies to the President just as poor men and curb-stone brokers tell the rich men how to make money. But it takes time for the voices of the thousands of corner groceries, and the voices from the great mansions, as well as from the hovels, and the farms, to reach the White House. And when they do reach it they are in confusion, the President must find out what they really mean.

Besides a Republican Congress slops

the President in the face by cutting off 3000 sailors for the ships, and it fails to give him the army he asked for. Besides this, he finds, after six months of recruiting, his regular army is still short of men to the number of 3000, in spite of the fact that the regulars do the best fighting and are the best cared for. And while the regular army is not filled, the application for the positions of officers in the new volunteer regiments are five times as many as there are places to be filled.

So the President wisely drifts and studies the situation, and as he said to his friends, walks the floor in impatient waiting for the final voice of the people.

The President's attitude illustrates the best evolution of democratic government. The history of his time will be that he executed the will of the people, rather than his own will, so far as he could ascertain what it was.

TWO WARS.

The war in Samoa and the war in the Philippines admirably illustrate the inability of the individual or the nation to fix the mind's eye closely upon two distinct objects at the same moment.

The singular spectacle, so rare in history, of the English and the Americans standing shoulder to shoulder in a fight with semi-savages would create intense excitement throughout the land, if the war in the Philippines did not exist and involve larger issues and more lives.

The British take such affairs as the Samoan war as a common-day experience, because, it is said, that every day in the year brings war to the British Empire, and sorrow to some British home.

But the unexpected has happened. The union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should have taken place in some grand and impressive proceeding before the whole world; in perhaps some great war with powerful nations united to crush the Anglo-Saxons. But instead of an impressive spectacle, the union of the races is celebrated by jointly thrashing some savages near Apia. But the spirit of union existed.

There cannot be in this war upon savages any disposition to insult Germany indirectly. Nor will Germany depart from her agreements with England and America regarding Samoan matters. She has been placed in an embarrassing position by her representatives, but the very prompt way in which her government agreed to the forming of a commission for an investigation and settlement of the matter shows her determination to avoid friction.

The day has passed when a nation takes the position that it will stand by its representative, right or wrong. Even the British, who in their colonial operations have almost invariably sustained their own representatives abroad, do not now allow false pride to involve them in unnecessary troubles.

The Samoan matter becomes an interesting event to be recorded in the new chapter of the history of the Pacific ocean.

SMUGGLING.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently, in construing the laws which prohibit smuggling, declared the "mere acts of concealment of merchandise on entering the waters of the United States, however preparatory they may be, and however cogent they may indicate an intention of thereafter smuggling or clandestinely introducing, at best are but steps or attempts, not alone in themselves constituting smuggling."

If the Federal laws were generally in force here and the importation of opium was forbidden, it appears that a smuggler of that drug would not be open to any charge of crime, even if the Customs officials knew of the fact that he possessed it in his trunk. The crime would not be complete until he had taken steps to put it ashore. But the Hawaiian laws forbid the possession of the drug, so that the crime of smuggling is complete if possession is proved.

Under the laws regulating the importation of the baggage of passengers, the outcry against the inconvenience, discomfort, and hardship inflicted upon passengers arriving at the port of New York, by the Customs inspectors, has resulted in a new order by the Treasury department declaring that the omission by a passenger to include in the list of articles submitted to the inspectors for examination, any dutiable articles, should not be taken as evidence of an intent to smuggle. The fear of being charged with this offense has for many years made the incoming passengers an unhappy lot, because they did not wish to smuggle articles, but did not wish to be caught in the act. The new regulation permits a passenger to make the effort, but if he is caught, he merely pays the duty and the charge of smuggling is suspended.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES.

The organization and promotion of stock companies in the iron and steel industries of the Mainland, has become a craze, because the earnings of the plants have been so large during the last year. The Iron Age says of them:

"To a greater or less extent, the promoters have succeeded in transferring to the general public holdings which capitalists were glad to part with who had been long identified with iron and steel manufacture. In itself there is something suspicious in such eagerness to sell, although it is only fair to state that investors have in some consolidations not every additional dollar they could raise into the schemes. Yet it is a fact that to a considerable extent the outside investor and speculator has seized upon eagerly property which men of long experience in the industry were prompt to sell, at the prices which the opportunity offered. Confident investors and a sanguine public have thus become partners."

"It may serve a good purpose, to study the question on what grounds the 'outsider' has plunged so suddenly and so deeply into a business with which few are thoroughly familiar. We believe that the principal reason is that business men and financiers generally have become thoroughly convinced that the American iron industry is on the eve of a period of unusual prosperity, and that American iron-masters can now command a large share of the world's business—a share which will grow with every year. In fact, the future is being discounted, and we are now capitalizing our supremacy. Let it be acknowledged that some, if not all consolidations, are over-capitalized, what difference does it make if our resources, our skill, and our energy will enable us to earn good money on the valuations established? That is the argument, and it may as well be acknowledged that there is some strength in such a plea. If one product or one country has special advantages and can market at a lower figure than others, then that advantage represents an assured profit, so long as these conditions last. Capital used to represent that profit may be regarded as invested under 'more favorable' circumstances than is usual with risky 'industrials.'"

"While this principle may be accepted as correct, very wide differences may exist as to the degree of its application. In that respect the general conviction in the iron trade is that however present values may be justified by present earnings and by the chances of a large increase in the near future, they are in many cases far above the earning capacity in the many lean years which in the iron trade drag down the records of the few good ones. In other words, in the series of recent consolidations in the iron and allied trades there are enterprises good, bad and indifferent. Those in the trade are even more discriminating, but it will take a much longer time before the general public will learn to pick out those which are too heavily loaded to stand the stress of bad times."

The knowing ones in the iron trade realize the difference between the lean and the fat years. The public are taking their stocks on the theory that all years are fat. The history of the iron trade shows a large number of lean years, in spite of the fact that the making of iron does not depend upon rainfall, and the production is under an absolute control. It was said in 1873, by the iron men, that there were 470 iron furnaces in the country, while 200 of them could supply the demand for pig iron. The furnaces remained idle, and the workmen scattered. Twice since 1873 has there been a similar experience in this trade.

The difference between the iron and sugar industries is that the iron producers quickly glut the market while the sugar producers do not. There often come periods in the iron trade when iron cannot be sold at cost. There rarely comes a period in the sugar trade of the United States when sugar cannot be sold at some profit. But the promoters of the iron and steel corporations show that the "crowd" has stampeded on a bull movement, and nothing can hold it back.

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Government takes this position. It is now understood, in the matter of alien immigration: That the Act of Annexation terminated the relations of Hawaii with all foreign countries, and either repealed or nullified our municipal legislation on the subject. The Act also extended the present treaties of all foreign States to these islands which at once placed the matter of immigration in the hands of the Federal Government in Washington, and did not leave such a vital matter in the hands of the local authorities.

Even if this interpretation of the law could not be clearly justified, from a purely legal standpoint, the action of the Government in practically leaving the matter to the discretion of the Federal authorities, who are directed by the Federal laws, is wise and politic.

There can be no complaint in the States against the local authorities, if the Federal laws are followed by the planters.

Of course the enemies of the Government will expose the inconsistency of the Government in insisting on enforcing our municipal laws last December, and at this time changing its views. But judges are constantly reversing their own decisions on better understandings, and statesmen change their policies. He was the courageous and consistent man who declared that he could eat six dozen hard boiled eggs at one meal, and in order to be consistent, did eat them, and immediately furnished the corpse for a funeral.

It is the sovereign power in Washington that must settle the questions about alien immigration, and it is fortunate that the Government now takes this view of the matter.

EDUCATE YOUNG MEN FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A resident has been asked by a correspondent on the Mainland whether or not young men, well trained in the cultivation of sugar cane and the making of sugar, could be obtained for employment on the sugar plantations of Cuba.

This inquiry is made, because the reputation of our planters, for uncommon skill in the production of sugar, is excellent. But the inquiry suggests the growing importance of the sugar industry, and the increasing need of able and well-trained men for the management of the business.

In this direction there must be in the near future excellent chances for young men of these islands to obtain valuable situations in foreign countries as employees of plantations, provided they are well trained in the science and practice of producing sugar, and there ought to be some organized way of teaching them to become experts in the business.

Why should not instruction for that purpose be obtained in Oahu College? While the students may be taking a course of general study in this College, they may also take a special course in the sugar branches, under the direction of Dr. Maxwell in the lecture room, and experiment station, and in the field, under the direction of plantation managers.

Even if the instruction, owing to the want of facilities, is not as complete for several years as it should be, it would enable young men to secure positions either here or in other countries.

A great industry like sugar will always eagerly look for able men, as the railway and industrial companies look for them. Whatever may be the political fate of the Philippines and Cuba, it is certain that their resources for the production of sugar will be developed, and men of skill and experience will be found who will develop them.

The British colonies that are struggling with bankruptcy are bluntly told by the wise sugar men that their plantations would be profitable if their managers studied and practiced the best art of sugar making: that the production of only one and one-half tons to the acre on good soil by the managers of British plantations, shows stupid and almost criminal ignorance of the art of sugar making. Moreover, these colonies have an abundance of cheap, untold labor, which does not seem to give them much aid.

But there will be a demand in all directions, in the tropical countries, for thoroughly trained men in this business. This place has enough facilities to give young men an excellent education in sugar making, and it should be given on the industrial side of Oahu College.

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Financial Chronicle (N. Y.) which has the largest circulation of any journal among the banks, bankers, brokers, and investors of the Mainland, says that in January and February, stock companies were organized in the States with an aggregate capital of \$1,106,300,000. It says: "This total seems almost incredible, but the dance goes on day by day, and the American promoters, with whom Hooley is only a pale light, are still maneuvering and combining, drawing in large amounts of new capital, getting out large blocks of stock and cash bonuses for themselves, and preparing for the future redemption of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of gullible stockholders. When the end will come no man knows definitely, but that it will come everybody of any foresight realizes perfectly well. He knows, too, what the end will be when it does come, and wherever can take in his sail during the next few months will be a wise mariner."

Probably the "water" in these stock amounts to two-thirds or even

Terrible Pains TO COME IN TIME

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Beckwith, Huxford, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—be that the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 for 24.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

more of that amount. During the speculative mania, the stocks of doubtful value generally attract more attention than those of assured value, because the promoters of the doubtful stocks advertise them, and trust to the credulity of the public.

There is a popular delusion that the press has a large influence in making the prices of stocks. It may do so for an hour or a day, but the prices and values of good stocks depend upon conditions and facts over which the press has no control. Were all the papers in Chicago to declare that the track of the Illinois Central had been destroyed, when it had not been, it would frighten a few people for the moment, but the truth would soon prevail.

The latest reports from the New York stock exchange say that the craze for promoting companies for all sorts of purposes reached such a pitch that the banks and money lenders called a halt on general loans. The doubtful stocks at once fell in value, while those with merit in them did not decline. This fact is commented upon by several journals as proof that a good stock does its own talking.

The proper conduct of a journal in times of general speculation, is not free from embarrassment.

The legitimate speculations, or investments with some speculative element in them, do not require advertising or comment as a rule. But there are many facts, such for instance as the statement made by the Financial Chronicle, which tend, if published, to make people more cautious than they would be if they remained uninformed. The class of operators who mainly trade in stocks feel a personal grievance towards the journals which publish such depressing facts. Such public relations, it is true, do little good, in booming times, but they serve the purpose of good journalism which is to inform the public; whether the public likes it or does not like it.

No speculative movement in stocks has been made on the Mainland, for many years, upon a sounder basis than that of our sugar plantations. The railway properties have been promoted, since the building of tracks began, upon promises only of net earning and dividends. So many of the sugar plantations make no promises, but show their dividends, and so many other plantations base their estimates of earnings upon what other plantations are now doing, there appears to be a basis of speculative investment of the most unusual character with which there is no parallel on the Mainland.

At the same time these investments are under conditions and limitations.

TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISTS.

A Popular German Agitator Elected to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 11.—In the by-election to the Reichstag held today in the Second electoral district of Berlin, Herr Fischer, the well known Socialist-Democrat and agitator, replaced a member of the Freisinnige party.

At the Socialists' annual conference at Stuttgart last October Herr Fischer, in discussing the expected anti-strike bill which Emperor William had announced a few days before, said: "We should have the souls of dogs if we refrained from replying to this eternal harping on the 'domestic enemy,' and we should be fellows without a country if the Emperor having thought it advisable to throw down the gauntlet in this manner, we did not have the courage to pick it up. Down with the monarchial idea! That is now the motto not only of the Socialists, but of the whole German working class."

GUAM'S GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The gunboat Yosemite, which is to carry Governor Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, to Guam, is here preparing for her cruise through the West canal. Elaborate questions have been asked up for Leary, and the ship also carries the furniture for the Government house. A battalion of 125 marines under Major A. C. Kilham will go out on the Yosemite as well, and there will also be a brass band. Leary will be allowed \$10,000 to maintain his establishment and improve his subjects.

Club Discussion on the Subject of Cremation.

Investigation of the Subject Shows Local Standpoint—Resolutions Club Officers Chosen.

There was a very fine attendance for the meeting of the Young Men's Research Club at the home of Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Kincaid last evening. The subject was "Cremation." Mr. Geo. P. Castle was in charge, presenting the topic, but was kept away by illness, having contracted a severe cold in the absence of Mr. Castle, another member of the organization made the opening remarks. This address was in the nature of an explanation of the modern crematory, with figures on the cost of both crematory and a cemetery, and considerable data that one had received from abroad lately.

Other speakers on the subject were Prof. Scott, Prof. Crawley, A. Frank Cooke, D. H. Case, B. F. Beardsmore, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and Mr. A. H. Williams. Mr. Williams is returning from Boston and members of his family have been cremated. He said that the subject which attracted him and was the bearer of a number of interesting statements. He said that in many instances the ashes were simply thrown away instead of being kept. Each disinterment was made of the bones of Lucy Stone, whose body was the first to be cremated in Boston, in January, 1894.

Mr. Cooke, on request gave views on the probability of nations accepting cremation. He thought that particularly the older Hawaiians would be quite averse to this mode of disposing of their dead. Prof. Crawley made a very clear scientific explanation of the process of cremation, comparing it with the destruction of the body by burial in the ground. Mr. Beardsmore said that there were very few crematories in England.

It is believed that there will shortly be organized in Honolulu a company which will establish and conduct a modern crematory. The sum of \$25,000 would be sufficient. It was Prof. Scott who urged that cremation should be made a feature of the cemetery in one it was placed.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the annual election of officers for the club was held, with this result:

President—Rev. W. M. Kincaid.
Vice-President—B. F. Beardsmore.
Secretary—Prof. Leary.

The President will appoint two members who with the officers will constitute the Executive Committee. Rev. Mr. Kincaid was the unanimous choice of the club for the presidency. There was no opposition to the other officers. It was proposed to discuss at the next meeting "The Peopleing of Hawaii."

The usual refreshments were served, with Mrs. Kincaid presiding.

COL. STOTZENBERG.

LINCOLN, (Neb.)—By unanimous vote the lower house of the Legislature expunged from the records the resolution censuring Col. Stotzenberg of the First Nebraska. The first resolution was the result of the charge that the Colonel, who was a regular army officer, was unnecessarily harsh with the men. Later reports indicate that the men are more than satisfied with their Colonel, and this, together with the brilliant work of this regiment under his leadership, has caused a change of opinion in the State.

Wind Jammers for Manila.

The American ship Marion Chilcutt, sailed for Manila April 24th from Seattle with a full cargo of quartermaster's stores. The British ship *Dorchester*, now loading at Harrison-street wharf, says the Chronicle of the 8th inst., will leave here Monday with a similar cargo for the same port. Capt. Jenkins, of the *Dorchester* Hill, will do his utmost to land his cargo first, and as the ship of the Marion Chilcutt is fired with a similar ambition shipping folk are looking forward to an interesting race between the two wind-jammers.

PAYMENT OF CUBAN TROOPS.

HAVANA, April 11.—The military authorities have been informed that they will receive tomorrow the Cuban army muster rolls now held by the so-called Executive Committee supplanted by the late Military Assembly before its dissolution. With the rolls in their possession the Americans will be in a position to push forward energetically. Clerks employed several weeks ago are waiting at headquarters at El Yambuco to copy and compare the rolls.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Foster have announced for a late spring trip abroad. Mr. Foster, well known as a poet and writer, has done some interesting work of late during the past year. His own residence and that of the Foster household on Vineyard street, and the home of the Joseph S. Brewster, are among the best in the city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 18.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo; 1500 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Mol. Wainline, from Hamakua; 2100 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Waimae; 5000 bags sugar.
 Jap. S. S. Nippon Maru, Fred R. Evans, 5 days, 21 hrs. 10 min. from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, April 19.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapa; 2600 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.
 Stmr. Waleale, Green, 14 hrs. from Hanalei; 3000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Koloa; 4950 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hanalei; 4070 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, from Kona and Kohala; 1200 bags Halawa sugar to T. H. Davies & Co.
 Am. ship Iroquois, C. Thompson, from New York December 7, to T. H. Davies & Co.; 2805 tons of general merchandise.

Thursday, April 20.
 Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kaula; 2475 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co. and 1835 bags for Castle & Cooke.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. Kiloana, April 20.—H. Morrison, C. E. Miller.
 Sailed from HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 18.
 Am. schr. Jennie Wand, L. J. Christensen, San Francisco, via Hana.
 Schr. Concord, Harris, Koolau.
 Schr. Kawailani, Moore, Koolau.
 Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.
 Sloop Kaulani, Pearl Harbor.
 Br. bark Invermark, James Smith, Tahiti, Chile.

Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, Hilo.
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.
 Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Nawiliwili.
 Stmr. Noeuan, Pederson, Honolulu.
 Am. ship Geo. R. Skifford, Dunning, New York.

Schr. Luka, Sam, Kanaakakal.
 Wednesday, April 19.
 Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, Ookala.
 Jap. S. S. Nippon Maru, Evans, Japan and China.

Stmr. Waleale, Green, Kilauea.
 Stmr. James Makee, Kapa.
 Stmr. Maui, Weisbach, Kilauea.
 Schr. Ada, Neilson, Hanalei.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Lahaina, Kona and Kau.

Am. schr. Metha Neilson, P. Rice, Mahukona.
 Am. S. S. Elini Thompson, Whitney, San Francisco.
 Am. schr. Spokane, Jamieson, Puget Sound, in ballast.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.
 Schr. Concord, Harris, Kanaakakal.
 Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.
 Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, Hamakua.

Thursday, April 20.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makaweli.
 O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Br. ship Carried Llewellyn, William Griffith, Lobos de Afuera Island (off coast of Peru) in ballast.
 Stmr. Kiloana, Mosher, Kaula.

FOREIGN PORTS.
 SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, April 6, U. S. A. T. Arizona, from Manila; April 7, stmr. Mariposa, from Honolulu; April 8, U. S. A. T. Scandia, from Manila; April 10, bktn. Planter, from Honolulu; schr. John G. North, from Kaula; schr. Mary E. Foster, from Honolulu. Sailed, April 6, brig. Consuelo, for Mahukona; April 6, ship Transatlantic, for Honolulu; ship Loading for Honolulu. Stmr. Mariposa (sailed April 13, 10 p. m.); bk. C. D. Bryant (loads April 10); bk. Mauna Ala (sailed April 12); bk. Andrew Welch.

MANILA—Sailed, April 9, stmr. St. Paul, for Hilo. Arrived, April 10, stmr. Portland.
 PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, April 6, schr. F. S. Redfield, for Honolulu.
 VICTORIA—Arrived, April 9, Haw. ship Star of Russia, from Honolulu.
 HONGKONG—Sailed, April 8, stmr. City of Peking, for Honolulu.
 PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, April 6, schr. Moonlight, for San Francisco; schr. F. S. Redfield, for Honolulu.
 PORT LUDLOW—Sailed, April 7, bktn. Skagit, for Honolulu.
 HONGKONG—Arrived, April 8, Br. stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.
 Planter, Am. bktn. 498 tons, passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.
 W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn. 376 tons, passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Oceanic S. S. Co's Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
 C. D. Bryant, Am. bktn. 832 tons, passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.
 John G. North, Am. bktn. 220 tons, passengers and merchandise, from San Francisco to Honolulu, by Hind, Rolph & Co.
 Mary E. Foster, Am. bktn. 839 tons, passengers and merchandise, from San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.
 Star of Russia, Haw. sh., 1892 tons (at Departure Bay), coal thence to Honolulu by Welch & Co.

The British bark La Escoceca on the berth in New York for Carlet and Honolulu which sunk off Rarotua Reef, New York Bay, has been raised by Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co. and towed to their docks at Stapleton. She was towed thence to the Erie Basin. Her between decks were damaged and she had a considerable quantity of mud in her.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Nippon Maru, April 18.—Dr. Stimmis, Mrs. H. N. Lund, Rudolph Hering, J. P. Chamberlain, Mrs. H. A. Houlster, A. C. Johnston, Mrs. F. M. Alexander, K. R. Denmore, Miss Jessie Houlster, M. Gleicher, Col. S. M. Mills, M. Mills, Lieut. Cress, Dr. Santa, Miss Edna P. Lind, T. M. Church, S. Chamberlain, B. R. Hecht, Dr. A. C. Posey, Miss Edith A. Preston, Mrs. R. R. Denmore, S. Ramsey, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Mills, Capt. Satterly, Capt. Marsh, Lieut. Hancock, Miss C. A. Sherman, C. Cleveland, Miss E. P. Chamberlain, I. Straesberger, F. M. Alexander, Mrs. Beale Paxton, W. D. Sherman, H. C. Penn, Mrs. Slater, Miss Lieut. Keighan, Mrs. Marsh and child, Lieut. Smith, H. Allen, W. Herbet, Mrs. Herbet, Mrs. J. K. Cree and child, Mrs. Wolbert and child, W. H. Halse, R. B. Tewksbury, Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Ada Currier, Miss Ellen Boyer, Francis Boggs, William Shaw, Mrs. R. B. Tewksbury, William McBay, W. D. Adams, Miss Virginia Grana, Allen Dunn, G. Bowman, Miss Ida M. Forsyth, Miss Janet Waldorf, Jas. H. Love, Norval McGrover, Geo. Hernandez, M. Walton, Yokohama—O. H. P. Noyes, R. Madzant, A. Brogowski, K. Morimura, S. O. Mrs. A. Brogowski, H. Hamada, Rev. E. Buxton, H. Muller, Kobe—J. C. Siegfried, Miss Siegfried, Miss Alice Siegfried, Nagasaki—Mrs. J. N. Merrill, Henry Young, Mrs. Henry Young, Hong Kong—Com. Jas. M. Forsyth, J. L. Coffin, W. H. Everett, W. J. Corwin, Dr. C. T. Hibbett, W. Dodd.

From Koloa, per stmr. Mikahala, April 19.—Robert Mist, Mrs. J. Cook, Mrs. Evensen and children.
 From Hookeha, per stmr. Upolu, April 19.—Ah Sing, John Kaimana, Henry Napuapae.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinan, April 18.—C. W. Schleifer, J. S. McCandless, J. R. Wilson and wife, H. Thorp, F. Leith, William Chung Hoon and wife, Arthur A. Kona, J. H. Howland, C. C. Kennedy, Dr. Gulick, Dr. Gordon, C. J. Falk, Julia Monaster, Elder A. H. Belliston, W. L. McCabe, W. C. Kenny, C. H. Brown and wife, H. W. Foster, J. E. Nabale, W. J. Yates, J. B. Curtis, K. Nielsen, H. W. Foster, L. de L. Ward, William Vamta, George J. Campbell, H. H. Remond, Dr. Clark and two sons, D. K. Bent, Elder Musser, Elder Bush, E. C. Lamkin and wife, Mrs. P. Makia, Miss Makia, Wong Wong How, Mrs. Sam Fook and child, Sing Chee, Akana, Rev. S. Kanana and wife, Dr. N. Russell, H. T. Hamby, F. Souza, John Evans, Mrs. J. O. Wilder and child, J. M. Muir.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 18.—H. P. Baldwin, G. C. Allen, D. H. Lewis, Miss Davidson, J. W. Schleifer, Mr. Davis, J. K. Hansen, wife and child, Staff Captain Merriweather, Charles Crozier, Mrs. R. R. Berg, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, J. C. McCook, Miss Copeland, W. A. McKay, W. G. Scott, R. O. Hogg, V. A. Vetterson, Mr. Church, L. Robinson, C. Bolte.

For Kaula, per stmr. Iwalani, April 18.—M. Brach, W. McBryde, Miss Sharp, A. D. Larnach, wife and child, A. W. Pardoe, C. Hancock, B. Y. Shila, C. C. Leong.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 19.—George Robertson, C. Williams, D. H. Bailey and wife, George Smith, Mrs. Nahale, H. Peterson, F. W. McChesney, Mrs. C. McKenzie, Samuel Padgett.

For Japan and China, per S. S. Nippon Maru, April 19.—S. Hirai, K. Hirayama, W. A. Johns and wife, A. S. Goodwin, Lieut. Col. Kearny.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, April 20.—Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Miss M. Alexander, Mrs. L. I. Brown, two children and servant, Mr. and Misses (2) Boye, Mrs. and the Misses (2) Beckwith, Lieut. Brittain and wife, B. R. Banning, Dr. Barrett, Lieut. C. A. Coolidge and wife, Gen. Chumpton, U. S. A., Lieut. Cooney and Schmieda, G. H. Collins, Mr. Carroll, Capt. Draper, wife and one child, C. F. Emerson and wife, Mr. Fulton, F. J. Kinnane, Capt. Freeman, J. T. Gilmartin and wife, Lieut. Hamilton and three children, Mrs. W. H. Hoogs and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoskie, J. G. Holzhelmen, Miss E. Helms, W. B. Jones, Maj. Langgitt, I. Livingston, Lieut. Mills and wife, P. McG. McBean, F. I. Pease, Capt. Rickon, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ringland, Miss Ringland, Mrs. and Miss Randall, Mrs. A. L. Scott and two children, Capt. Springett, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, two children and servant, Lieut. Turner, Korn and Tice, C. L. Wright, H. H. Edwards, J. F. Beck, Miss Green, Miss Fulton, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. C. Hagena, Miss Edna Lederer, F. F. Kelley, Capt. B. Swasey, Mrs. E. M. Titus, Miss S. Love, Geo. C. Fletcher, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Quinn, Mr. D. R. Rao, Mrs. E. S. Hubbard, Geo. T. Halting and wife, C. D. Clark and wife, Mrs. Wm. Willett, Mrs. J. Voorman, Mrs. H. C. Tilden, Mrs. Miles, R. S. Moore and wife, C. M. Cooke, E. M. Walsh, H. C. Bush, and 290 enlisted men Battalion of Engineers, U. S. V.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.
 U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
 Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Toyo-Kisen liner America Maru is due today.
 The freighter Carmarthenshire is overdue from Yokohama.

The ship Iroquois is discharging general cargo at Oceanic wharf.

The British bark Carried Llewellyn sailed yesterday for nitrate ports.

Fifty-nine thousand and fifty bags of sugar awaiting shipment on Kaula.

The United States collier Bruce should be on the way to Guam and may touch here next week.

The steamer Mauna Loa, at Fishmarket wharf, is having repairs made to her boilers and machinery.

The steamer Kiloana arrived with sugar from Waimae yesterday morning and returned thence in the afternoon.

Owing to the coating of the Italian cruiser Piemonte not being finished yesterday, the sailing was postponed until today.

The 110,000 pounds of fresh meat taken through here by the refrigerated steamship Scandia reached Manila in good condition.

The American bark Obed Baxter, Sweeney, 876 tons, has been chartered in New York to load general merchandise for Honolulu.

The Australia was given hearty cheers by the bluejackets aboard the cruiser Piemonte as she passed in front of naval row yesterday afternoon.

Island steamers sailing today are the steamer Kaula, Bruhn, for Lahaina and Kanaapali, at 4 p. m. Steamer Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Waimae and Kaula at 8 p. m. Steamer Iwa, Kaufman, for Koolau ports at 10 a. m.

The American ship Iroquois, with general cargo from New York, is anchored in the stream. She doubled Cape Horn in 75 days and was 134 days from port to port. Head winds and calms were encountered the whole voyage.

The ballast cargo of the schooner Charles Hansen, for San Francisco via Hana, consisted of 1600 bags of sugar, valued at \$343. The cargo of the schooner Jennie Wand, for the same destination, was similar to that of the Charles Hansen.

A notice has been posted by the owners of the wreck of the Edward O'Brien forbidding the taking of coal from her cargo which has been cast on the reef. Waile Davis has also given notice to trespassers on the Sumner estate land where the wreck lies.

The United States collier Scindia was to have left San Francisco this week with coal for the station at Pago Pago, and will probably be detailed to stock the Navy coaling yard with a full supply of coal, making a number of trips between Pago Pago and some Australian port for this purpose.

The British bark Invermark sailed for Tahiti, Chile, in ballast yesterday, where she will load nitrates. The stay of the Invermark in this port will be always remembered as synchronous with the sudden death of her able master, Capt. Edith. The Invermark sailed yesterday in command of the first officer, James Smith.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.
 H. cruiser Piemonte, Giulani, called, April 18.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.
 Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, Norfolk, March 8.
 Br. ship Carried Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 8.
 Am. bk. McNear, Peterson, Newcastle, March 11.
 Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend, March 12.
 Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 13.
 Am. bk. Alden, Besse, Potter, San Francisco, March 28.
 Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, Everett, March 31.
 Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, April 1.
 Am. bk. Edward May, Backus, Newcastle, April 2.
 Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Aberdeen, April 4.
 Am. schr. W. F. Jewett, Johnson, Port Townsend, April 5.
 Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Panhallow, San Francisco, April 5.
 Br. bk. Adderly, Lindfors, Newcastle, April 6.
 Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.
 Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, April 8.
 Am. schr. Asala, Fardeins, Port Townsend, April 8.
 Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco, April 9.
 Am. bk. Martha Davis, Frills, San Francisco, April 9.
 Am. schr. Wm. Ranton, Jansen, Port Townsend, April 9.
 Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, Newcastle, April 9.
 Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, April 9.
 Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, HHO, April 12.
 Am. schr. Dedance, Blum, Newcastle, April 14.
 Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, April 16.
 Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, April 17.
 Am. schr. Erskine S. Phelps, Graham, San Francisco, April 18.
 Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

FRIENDS OF GOMEZ.

HAVANA, April 11.—General Marti Gomez was notified last night by the Cuban army representatives from Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas provinces that they have reinstated him as commander-in-chief. The Cuban Generals of Santa Clara province, under Jose Gomez, the civil Governor of Santa Clara, adhered by telegram to the action of the western provinces. The provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba are to be heard from.

GOOD ROADS, ALL BY AUTHORITY.

How the Reputation for Streets is Kept Up.

Waikiki Driveway Widening—Fifteen Feet Better—Nuuanu Stream Walls.

There is considerable activity in the Road Department during these days. Large forces of men are being employed in a number of different places and roads are constantly being improved and opened up.

The widening of the Waikiki road from King street to Sumner South is progressing rapidly. The road will be fifteen feet wider when the work is completed, which will be a great improvement. There are twenty-five men working on it and it will be finished in about two weeks.

The Nuuanu stream wall on the Ewa side has been about completed to quite a distance above Vineyard street, which is as far as it will go. The only thing lacking is the parapet.

Filling on the lower end of Kukui street is going on rapidly. The extension will probably be finished by the middle of May.

River street from King to Punalah has been macadamized. This street is one of the best in the city now, the macadam making a perfectly hard and level surface.

The construction of Puunui road and extension of Lilihue street is nearing completion. A large force of men has been at work on it for some time, and when finished it will be a great improvement.

Tantalus driveway is being widened in many places. Hitherto it was impossible for two rigs to pass if they should happen to meet in the narrowest spots. The bank is being cut away to a distance of about fifteen feet, which will enable teams to pass without difficulty.

Forces of men are also at work on the West Menoa and Waleale roads. The grades of the latter are being considerably reduced.

Punchbowl drive road has recently received extensive repairs and is better than ever.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	TIME	TEMP.	WIND	MOON	SEA
APRIL 18	5 A.M.	64.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	10 A.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	3 P.M.	72.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	8 P.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
APRIL 19	5 A.M.	64.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	10 A.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	3 P.M.	72.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	8 P.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea-level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.08 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	TIME	TEMP.	WIND	MOON	SEA
APRIL 18	5 A.M.	64.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	10 A.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	3 P.M.	72.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	8 P.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
APRIL 19	5 A.M.	64.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	10 A.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	3 P.M.	72.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2
	8 P.M.	68.0	SE 10	1/2	1/2

First Quarter of the Moon on the 17th at 12.30 p. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at (1) 10 a. m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

BORN.

GUERRERO—In this city, April 18, 1899, to the wife of M. Guerrero, a son.

GRAHAM—In Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., April 19, 1899, to the wife of Chalmer A. Graham, a daughter.

MARRIED.

DOAK-SILVA—At Roman Catholic Cathedral, Honolulu, H. I., April 15, 1899, A. B. Doak to Miss Hattie Silva.

REFUSED TO TAKE OFF HIS HAT.
 LONDON, April 12.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Hongkong: Lieut. Col. G. F. Brown, military attaché of the British Legation at Peking, was arrested for refusing to remove his hat while a religious procession was passing. The arrest was made at the instance of the Governor's nephew. Col. Brown was finally released on the demand of the British Consul.

The Interior Department calls for tenders for 600 street signs to be delivered in Honolulu.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., 100 Hot Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 50 cents each.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, May 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction, a Lot of Kula Land, in Waleale Valley, Oahu, containing 1 acre.

Upset price—\$100.
 Terms—U. S. Gold.
 For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
 Agent of Public Lands.
 April 11, 1899. 2043-31

J. H. K. Kaiwi, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Koloa, Island of Kauai, vice S. R. Hapuku, deceased.

J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, April 14, 1899. 2064

J. H. K. Kaiwi, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. R. Hapuku, deceased.

J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, April 14, 1899. 2064

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed members of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koolanua, Island of Oahu.

WM. H. CAMPBELL,
 Chairman.
 GEO. KAMAKA,
 WM. ISAACS,
 J. A. KING,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, April 14, 1899. 2064

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Antonio Livelva d' Oliveira, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to S. M. Dames having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, May 15th, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place of proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 15th, 1899.
 By the Court:
 GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 2063-31P

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned give notice that they are the duly appointed and qualified executors of the last will and testament of Hermann A. Widemann, late of Honolulu, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane.

F. W. MACFARLANE,
 F. W. MACFARLANE,
 J. M. DOWSETT,
 Executors of the Will of Hermann A. Widemann. 2061-4P

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR of the will of Kekape Robinson, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and Kona, Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same at his office in said Honolulu, within six months from date or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to make immediate settlement.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu, February 23, 1899.
 M. P. ROBINSON,
 Executor of the Will of Said Deceased. 2049-3P

FOR SALE.

ONE CORLISS ENGINE, 14-hp. in first class condition—to be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. 2058-3C Honolulu.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT AGENTS IN HONOLULU and all over the Islands for a first class Fire Insurance Co. Offers under "F. J. C.," Gazette Office. 5199—2063-3C

PURE BRED POULTRY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

PURE BRED FOWLS and EGGS for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks and Broilers.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and forwarded on order.

Price furnished on application.

WALTER C. WARRIN,
 Eastman, P